

## The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

**BEREA PUBLISHING CO.**

(Incorporated)  
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief  
C. H. WERTENBERGER, Managing Editor  
F. O. BOWMAN, Assistant Manager

Subscription Rates  
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year ..... \$1.00  
Six Months ..... .60  
Three Months ..... .35

Send money by Post-office or Express Money Order. Draft, Registered Letter, or one and two cent stamps.

The date after your name on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal notify us.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for himself for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

MEMBER OF



KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

No Whiskey Advertisements!  
No Immoral News Items!

## BURNING AT SEA

**FRENCH LINER IS IN FLAMES  
OFF THE NOVA SCOTIA  
COAST.**

Sixteen Hundred Italian Reservists  
Are on Board—Vessels  
Rushing to Aid.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Halifax, N. S.—The French steamer Sant Anna is on fire at sea, according to a wireless message received by the Marine Department from the Cape Race Station. The message said: "Steamer Sant Anna is in distress, on fire and in need of assistance. Position latitude 40.23 north, longitude 47.30 west." Between 1,600 and 1,700 Italian reservists are aboard, according to a statement given out by local agents of the line. The Sant Anna also carried a large amount of merchandise. The position given is in the track of Transatlantic liners. The majority of the Sant Anna's passengers are Italian reservists returning to their country to join the colors; there is a large cabin list. There are at least 20 Americans on board, it is said. The Sant Anna was under close guard at the Fabre Line pier at Thirty-first street, Brooklyn, while she was loading her cargo. Secrecy was maintained concerning the cargo, and it was not known until the day she left here that she was taking the Italian reservists aboard.

## FIERCE SIX HOUR BATTLE

With Sixty Policemen Who Shower  
Room With Lead.

San Francisco.—A thrilling six-hour battle between 60 policemen and George Nelson, 25 years old, a foreigner, wanted for complicity in the robbery last month of a Los Angeles bank, ended at dawn when Nelson's bullet-riddled body was found stretched on a cot in a rooming house. The police conducted the battle from an upper window of the residence of Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, across the street, and from adjacent windows and house-tops. A powerful search light was placed in the window of another dwelling across the street from Nelson's room. Shotguns, repeating rifles and revolvers were used and hardly a square inch of Nelson's room escaped the raking fire. The floor was littered with glass and splinters of wood and the walls were riddled with shot.

## BABES ARE SOLD AT AUCTION.

Milan.—According to information from Bucharest \$90,000 Armenians have been deported from Caesarea, Trebizond, Erzerum and other cities in Asia Minor, to the interior of Turkey. Hardly a third are arriving at their destination. The women and girls are sent to Turkish harems, and auction sales of Armenian babies, from one month to two years old, have taken place in Constantinople.

## TWO-TON AERIAL WARSHIP.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A two-ton aerial warship has been built. Seventy-five foot planes will be attached to a gray fish-shaped hull and aviators then will be ready to observe the first flight of this formidable war machine. It has been built for naval use and, of course, is a flying boat. It has twice the lifting and carrying power of the America, which was built for the Wamamaker transatlantic flight. It will be driven by two motors developing 320 horse power.

He Had His Chance.

"That wealthy man who has been courting her told her that if she did not marry him he would go to Europe and throw his life away in battle." "What did she say to that?" "She asked him if he would promise to do that if she would marry him."

## ARCHIBALD TO BE WATCHED

(Continued from Page One)

Archibald, we and our art the cases of aliens and American citizens said to be involved in the Dumba disclosures, as soon as the interests of the state department in these cases had been disposed of. He said that the department of justice would make no move until it was officially learned that the diplomatic aspects of the different cases had been dealt with to the satisfaction of Secretary Lansing.

## AUSTRIA IS NEAR COLLAPSE

Returned Tourist Declares Country Is  
Apathetic Over War.

New York, Sept. 14.—"Austria on the verge of financial collapse, disgusted at German high handedness, horrified at German atrocities and submarine attacks, is apathetic over the outcome of the war and looking forward only to expression in the future, no matter what its results may be." This is the condition among Germany's allies, according to Professor John Archer Silver, professor of history at Hobart college, Geneva, N. Y., and a personal friend of Ambassador Penfield.

Professor Silver went to Vienna last July to be the guest of the ambassador and has now returned. He was also in Vienna at the outbreak of the war. He compared the change of conditions in that time. Austria's money has depreciated 40 per cent in value, an American dollar now being worth six crowns and 69 hellers as compared to the normal four crowns, and 73 hellers.

## THE MAN WHO HAS REVOLUTION- IZED WOMAN'S HATS

In the "Interesting People" department of the September American Magazine appears an article about William Dutcher who has done more than any other American to awaken people to the cruelty and stupidity of slaughtering beautiful and useful birds. He and other finally succeeded in having laws passed so far-reaching that they changed the whole aspect of millinery. In the hard struggle Mr. Dutcher sacrificed his health. Following is an extract from the article about him:

"Nothing ever tired or discouraged him. Ending a day's work in his office, he would jump on a train to go and do another harder day's work before midnight among the legislators at Albany. Politicians lived in terror of this 'bird crank.' The aigrette trade, which he fought from the first, spiked his guns when it could with a paid lobby. He got hard knocks and many defeats, but in 1910 his efforts were crowned with success when the Empire State passed the Plumage Law forbidding the sale of the white badge of cruelty."

"He never wearied of preaching the great value of insectivorous birds to agriculture; yet the farmers and fruit growers of the United States probably never will realize how much his labors benefited them. He cared not a feather's weight who got the glory for any of his work, so long as it was accomplished. Even the millinery dealers and the 'game hog,' while they fought his reforms, admitted his unselfishness. There was nothing he would not do for anyone who showed the slightest interest in his hobby."

## HOW HE WAS CURED OF MAKING CURTAIN SPEECHES

In the September American Magazine Harry B. Smith writes some inside information about the musical play. Mr. Smith has written over a hundred pieces. He and Reginald De Koven wrote "Robin Hood," out of which Mr. Smith made \$235,000. His article is full of good stories. Following is his story of how he was cured of making curtain speeches:

"Up to the time of 'The Highwayman' the idea of being called before the curtain for a speech had always given me the keenest pleasure, just as if I had done something very praiseworthy instead of writing a mere libretto. But now I was discouraged in this nefarious practice. When the piece was produced in New York I made a few ill-chosen remarks, in the course of which I stated that while 'The Highwayman' had been played in Philadelphia, the actors knew that there was only one real first night—and that was in New York."

"The Philadelphia papers took this up and said: 'Next time he comes here with an opera we will show him that there are other first nights besides New York.'"

"True to their word, when my next offering, 'The Fortune Teller,' was presented in Philadelphia the notices we received there effectually cured me of making curtain speeches. Thereafter I wrote speeches for the principal comedian to make in front of the curtain, and the comment then was that the speeches were so good it was a pity the comedian had not written the libretto."

## NEW PETTICOAT IDEAS

ORGANDIE A FAVORITE MATERIAL OF THE SEASON.

Trimmings May Be as Elaborate as  
One Desires—Point d'Esprit Much  
Used for Lingerie Frocks—  
Hand-Painted Goods.

Organdie is a favorite of the season, and an ideal material for petticoats. Quantities of little ruffles edged with lace or footings, sometimes pleated, or bound with very narrow ribbon, are placed one above the other to give fullness at the hem. Often old-fashioned puffing is employed between insets of Valenciennes or flit lace, with a ruffle at the hem only. Deep Spanish flowers of net, striped vertically with lace, make attractive petticoats, which leave the hips plain. A new idea for a net petticoat is to stripe the whole thing horizontally with casings and run pink ribbons in them, about 1½ inches wide. The casings open at one side, and the ribbons emerge and are tied in a knot and two ends, which hang down one above the other for the whole length of the skirt. The hem is a deep, plain one. The same idea was carried out in pale pink batiste with white satin ribbons.

Another new material, or old one revived for lingerie skirts, is point d'esprit. Some frocks with gathered, unruined skirts would be prettier with unruined petticoats under them, and this has been provided for by the makers. A charming combination was white handkerchief linen and white point d'esprit in graduated, alternate bands. The linen was hand-



Yellow Taffeta Frock, Trimmed With  
Marabou, as Are the Hat and Parasol.

scalloped at each edge and embroidered with flat dots.

An inexpensive and practical idea was the use of fine white sateen, as a shadowproof petticoat under separate skirts of semipaque materials. One is safe in corduroy or golf cord, but white serge, contrary to expectation, proves to be disconcertingly transparent. Pique is used for these modest-savers also, but pique has such an annoying habit of continuous shrinking with each successive trip to the laundry that sateen is a welcome substitute. White georgette crepe and white chiffon make adorable petticoats and require little trimming. A white chiffon one was plainly gathered from a hip yoke, at the edge of which there was a casing run with a three-inch pink ribbon tied in a soft drooping bow in the back. Another of crepe was pale yellow, in three tiers of knife-plaited ruffles, each one headed by a yellow ribbon run in a casing and tied at the side. A very luxurious third was a flounced affair of flowered net that looked as if it had been painted by hand.

Hand-painted materials are not neglected. We have had many of them in soft taffeta, and they appear new in chiffon. It is a matter of considerable difficulty to paint the latter successfully, so this material is naturally rather an expensive one. Hand-painted hats are common, not only for garden wear in brilliant colors on coarse straw, but for afternoon gowns also in grosgrain and taffeta, decorated in pastel shades, which trim the hat without concealing any of its lines—a fashion of the season.

(Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

**Black Silk Bags.**  
There are many tempting bargains in black silk handbags. Some of the bags sell for as little as a dollar each. They are usually lined with gayly figured silk and fitted with little pockets on the inside to hold powder puff, mirror and coin purse. The coin purse is sometimes of black silk, sometimes of the material of the lining. Sometimes it closes with a metal clasp, sometimes it is made in envelope shape and snaps shut with a ball and socket of diminutive proportions. Usually they are fitted with straps of silk for handles, sometimes with cords. Some of the bags are fitted into gate tops of metal.

**Gingham Hats.**  
For small children there are charming little hats of blue and white and pink and white checked gingham. They are made with slightly stiffened brims, round crowns and a band of white kid or stiff watered ribbon about the brim.

## THE CHILD, THE TEACHER, THE OPPORTUNITY

(Continued from Page One)

jected, as the quills of a fretful porcupine, from the personality of the teacher, disquieted and without inward peace?

Or are your children happy in an atmosphere of delightful anticipation. Do they breathe air that is charged with intense interest, vitalized by confidence, expectation and good cheer?

**The Child Brings Opportunity**  
We often think of opportunity as the offspring of wealth. With millions hospitals may be built, universities endowed, schools established. The value of the hospital, however elaborate its equipment, is found in the doctors and nurses. Incompetent physicians, nurses who are negligent or unqualified, may render the hospital a menace rather than a blessing. The university, the school, the college, fulfills its function of education only as the officers and teachers are fit and attentive to their calling. It is the human factor, the man, the woman, who transmute these vast equipments of brick, stone, furnishings and apparatus into living instruments of human service, that renders invaluable what otherwise is without service value. But children are the stuff out of which doctors, teachers, nurses are made. The great opportunity is not in wealth, but in forming the child to render wealth serviceable.

## Wherein Does This Opportunity Consist

First, the child, the student, because of lack of experience is helpless; a new world opens before it with things countless to be learned. It is possessed of faculties only partially discovered, and yet to be developed. As the child had to learn to walk, to use its arms, its hands, its feet to a purpose, so it has to learn to use the vastly greater powers of mind, that it may build great structures, open new doors in science, that men may walk in the paths of progress.

Second, the child is naturally trustful and believing; that is to say, simply, the child is willing to be taught. Herein is the great opportunity.

Finally, the child is a potential force. Who can tell the untold possibilities in the children that gather around the home circle or that fill the school room. From childhood's ranks steps forth every man, every woman who ever attained distinction, honor or who ever rendered a notable service to the world.

## The Child Is An Undiscovered Possibility

This possibility is to be discovered by the parent, by the teacher. When Daniel Webster, a young awkward, shy boy from the farm, was brought before the somewhat pompous head master of Philip's Academy, he was handed the Gospel of St. Luke as a reading exercise. With marvelous intonation in voice, a voice rich with intelligence, he read to the astonishment of the master, who, discerning in this simple exercise the power of the lad, said, "The examination is closed. The young man seems to be prepared to enter this school." His shy manners, his homespun clothes and his awkwardness made him an object of good-natured jests, but one day the teacher of the group to which he belonged said, "Young gentlemen, today you are to take leave of Mr. Webster, you will not see him in your class again." Nor did they, so far did the shy, young lad out-distance them in both ability and application.

Happy is that teacher who, like the old teacher in "Bonnie Brier Bush," has a sense for pairs in his laddies, who can distinguish the promise of superior intelligence on the part of his pupils. Not only is the parent and teacher to discover, but also he is to develop the latent ability of the child. Matchless in his skill in this work was Oscar Browning, master of one of the great public schools of England and later professor in one of her great universities. His pupils were uniformly among the leaders of English thought, and politics. Men of distinction brought their sons to him that they might be trained for leadership. Many an indolent son of an aristocratic family, heir to a great rank and great wealth, indifferent to study because of a future secured by birth, has been aroused by him to ambition for personal excellence and service.

## How Can This Opportunity Be Met?

The opportunity presented by the child, by the student, must be met with intelligence and sympathetic appreciation. The life of Karl Witte gives an interesting instance of the marvelous results of wise early training by the father. He thought the child dull for some months, but he taught him in the cradle the names of objects. Later in long walks he ever sought in pleasant ways to impart instruction and develop thinking power. At ten years

of age the child had read masterpieces in Greek, Latin, French, and Italian and German. At fourteen years of age he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, at sixteen the degree of Doctor of Laws and was assigned a professorship. Later he became the world's foremost scholar in the literature of Dante. His boyhood was exceptionally happy, joyous and full of play, learning was made a delight and a pleasure to him.

The teacher is to teach certainties, assuredly so in arithmetic and science, why not also in philosophy, morals and above all in religion, for we assume that the teacher who receives the child in the name of Christ, will teach Christ. Yet here is where many fail. Either not knowing God, or fearing men, they do not teach of God. "During my four years in a great college of three thousand students, no faculty man mentioned religion to me," so speaks one of America's great editors and leaders of thought.

Teach manliness, teach womanliness. Surely these are the proper products of schools. Teach the dignity of life, honesty, honor, courtesy, kindness; teach that these greatest of qualities are within reach of all. Teach by fairness, by example, by fellowship.

## Power of Personal Touch

Says one, "Only two teachers, while I was in college, showed any interest in seeing that our college course was shaping our lives to great achievements and rich endowments. The other hundred simply marked us." "From weekly meetings with six boys and a great professor at his home to discuss great books, I received more than I did from all the rest of my college course."

## Good Teachers

That greatest of English schoolmasters, Thomas Arnold, of the Rugby School, wrote, "Two things a teacher coming to my school must possess. He must be a Christian of pronounced type and he must be a gentleman. Also I shall insist on his possessing knowledge, but the two first are essential."

The great teacher is the one not who is enrolled on the tablets of Fame, but who has made a great impression for good on his students. President Garfield said, "Give me a log school house and a pine bench with Mark Hopkins on one end of the bench and that will be college enough for me." The power of an institution is in the man, the woman, who inspires those who come within his reach. It was a great teacher, who, in the hills of Carolina in a shabby school house, with a limited range of knowledge still implanted in the minds of his boys a love for reading, a love that carried one boy onward and upward through the varied steps of public life to the senate chamber of the United States.

Some teachers are sent from God; some are driven by the dollar. Verily I say unto you, they have their reward. The true teacher finds his reward not in the pay check, often too small for the service rendered, but rather he finds his reward in the manhood, the womanhood that developed under his hand.

In the United States there are over twenty million school children, over a half-million teachers, in the public schools. What a great army, what a force for good, for the up-building, for the strengthening of our nation or for its overthrow.

How will you receive the child, the student, the young boy or girl who comes to you? Will you receive him "in the name of Christ?"

## 105 YEARS OLD—AND STILL PREACHING

In the "Interesting People" department of the September American Magazine appears an article about "Aunt Mary" Goddard who is 105 years old and still a "preaching elder" in the Quaker Church. She lives in Brunswick, Maine, and for more than seventy years has sat on the "facing seat" in Quaker meeting-houses, exercising a quiet influence for peace and good will. Following is an extract from the article about her:

"As a 'preaching elder' she has labored among three generations. From the families to which she has been a minister of the Spirit have come men who have done things; yet it is doubtful if any of them has really done as much as she has.

"There could hardly be a greater contrast than that between Aunt Mary's peaceful sunset and the present European cataclysm. It is perfectly conceivable that this war with all its appalling destruction of human life may leave the nations deadlocked, ready to fight again, when their strength is renewed, and that it may not really count for so much in the progress of the race as the quiet lives of those who hold to the doctrines of the Society of Friends."

## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By O. E. BELLERS, Acting Director of  
the Sunday School Course of the Moody  
Bible Institute.)

## LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 19

## DEFEAT THROUGH DRUNKEN- NESS.

LESSON TEXT—1 Kings 20:1-21.  
GOLDEN TEXT—Wine and new wine  
take away the understanding. Hos. 4:11  
R. V.

We feel somewhat like questioning the title of this lesson. It can be used as a temperance lesson no doubt, but to attribute Ben-hadad's defeat entirely to drunkenness is not quite true to the facts. Jehovah's jealousy of his name (v. 13) and the enemies' contempt for Jehovah (vv. 23, 28) are the fundamental causes of the defeat of the Syrians though, of course, drunkenness, as an exhibition of self-indulgence and therefore of weakness, was a natural accompaniment of that contempt for God.

**I. Ahab's Predicament, vv. 10-12.**  
The Syrian king's contemptuous treatment of Ahab (vv. 1-7) at last became so great that in sheer desperation the people refused to listen to his demands (v. 8). His forces far overwhelmed the little army of Israel (v. 10, 27), but one was on Ahab's side who had not yet withdrawn his mercy from Israel and with whom Ben-hadad could not cope (v. 13; Rom. 8:31; Phil. 4:13). Ben-hadad was the most powerful monarch of his time of those nations bordering upon the Mediterranean. The march of his army was like "a tempest of hail, an overwhelming scourge" with unrestrained power. The effect was worse than the plagues of Egypt. But Ben-hadad was a drunkard, a habitual one (vv. 12-16). Samaria was rich and this king wanted it even as intemperance always lusts after the wealth of youth and the gold of a nation (vv. 3, 12). "I think always makes a fool of its victim and dooms to ultimate defeat all who yield to its power (ch. 16:9; II Sam. 13:28; Prov. 31:4, 5; Luke 21:34; Eph. 5:18).

**II. God's Prophet, vv. 13-15.** It was indeed dark for Ahab. He saw (v. 13) the host confronting him but he also heard the word of Jehovah. As contrasted with Jehovah that multitude was but as a handful of dust. God is on the side of temperance. All of God's laws favor temperance. Our ever-living glorified leader and the energizing power of the holy spirit are the ones who are the source of our victories over all principalities and powers of evil. Ahab's predicament is answered by God's "I will deliver" (v. 13) and so today we have his sure promise of victory (Eph. 6:10-12).

God has today set forth his prophets (I Cor. 12:28) to proclaim his message of salvation and power to overcome intemperance. This is not a "necessary evil." Experts and scientists have clearly demonstrated its being unnecessary and a drag upon society, and God has taught us how to overcome it. Ahab's unfortunate character appears at its best in this story, but alas he and his successors soon forgot the lesson.

**III. Victorious Princes, vv. 16-21.** To Ahab's question "by whom" is his deliverance to be wrought, God answers, "by the young men of the princes of the provinces" (v. 14). These choice young fellows are mustered in, 232 of them, as leaders of an army of 7,000, all who could be found in the capital. God delights to work through young men I John 2:13, 14) and the pages of history are strewn with the victorious achievements of youth.

Two-thirds of Lincoln's army were under twenty-one years of age at their enlistment; the Union was preserved by an army of boys.

Ahab himself is the leader (v. 14) and they began at once by carrying the battle into the enemies' territory. Ben-hadad and his drinking companions never dreamed of being attacked at that hour. Like Gideon and his army these young men smote the Syrian host in overwhelming defeat. Israel's enemies had incapacitated themselves. A drunken mob is no match for even a handful of organized and sober men. These thirty-three kings courted their own defeat (Prov. 23:29-32; Eccl. 11:10; Hos. 4:11). Ben-hadad's kings "who helped him" (v. 16) proved to be a reed for all the strength and support they rendered him in the moment of his need.

It was the young men who went first, e. g., struck the first blow. Ben-hadad's self-confidence and boasting (v. 18) is but another illustration of that "pride which goeth before destruction" (Prov. 16:18; Luke 18:14).

The army of Israel was small (v. 15) but it did not hesitate to attack the superior force and that sort of faith will always incite others which will "follow them" (v. 19).

Every man "slew his man," each did his part—"played the game and played it fair"—and the result was a host in full flight and the handful of Israelites in pursuit (v. 20).

God saved Israel that day by the use of young men. Teachers, do you realize your opportunity? It is ours to arouse in youth a realization of its capacities, advantages, opportunities and responsibilities; to inspire them with a determination to be of service; to instruct them in God's plan of campaign and to link them with the Young Man of Nazareth, "the Captain of Salvation."